NEW YORK BERAID THEREDAY, MAY IS 1972 TREET, SHEET,

## **GELESTIAL MATRIMONY**

Approaching Marriage of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China to the Bride Elect, Alute.

Sketches of the Royal Pair--The Brother of the Sun and Happy Sister of the Moon.

Matchmaking at Court-Matronly and Political Intrigue Soothsaying Science and the Course of the Stars as Directing and Controlling Agencies.

#### How the Event May Affect the Interests of Foreigners.

His Imperial Majesty Toung-Chi, Emperor of Chins, will-as we have already announced briefly in the Herald-be married, at a day not very fa distant, to the bride elect, Alute, the choice of his family and of the Cabinet advisers of the Crown. The event will constitute an important epoch in the bistory of the aged land over which he rules. not only as affecting its internal condition, but also as influencing its relations to resident foreign ers and the general interests of the peoples of the outside world trading in the far East. SECTIONS OF THE IMPERIAL PAIR.

His Majesty Toung-Chi, Emperor of China, was born on the 21st of April, in the year 1856. He is, onsequently, in the sixteenth year of his age. He has reigned, by deputy or regency, since the 21st of August, 1861, having as co-regents the Empress Dowager of China, Tzi-An, and the Empress Mother, Tat-8st: the former exercising a vast influence over is mind and on the course of Court affairs gen-

marital and throne honor by the Empress Dowager. She is daughter of Ch'ung-Ch'i, a junior officer of the Hanlin College, and a Mandarin of the fourth

The empresses of China are chosen for their personal qualities only, and entirely regardless of their parents' rank or political proclivities, otherwise he selection of Alute might be of some political significance, as both the father and grandfather (by the mother's side) of the Empress elect were prominent leaders of the anti-foreign party of China, which was overthrown by Prince Kung in

The young lady, Alute, is Mongol by descent, her father Chung-Chi, being son of Saishanga, a Mongol Mandarin, who held high office at the beginning of the last reign, and her mother a daughter of the late Tuanhua, Prince of Cheng, who was a promimember of the anti-foreign party that held sway during the closing years of the late Emperor Hienfung. Her grandfather, Tsal-Shang-a, a banner man, whose ill-success against the Taipings when commanding a body of imperialists troops in 1863 led to his degradation. The subsequent defeat of the robels (by the drilled troops under "barbarian" (foreign) commanders did not tend to increase his affection for, however much he may have admired, foreigners and their institutions. A curiously irritating addition to the causes of any sentimental dislike he may have entertained to his more successful rivals in the art of generalship was made by the appropriation after the signing of the Tien-tsin Treaty, of his private house for the use of the Tsung-li yamen, or Board of Foreign Affairs. A much greater reason for strong feeling against outsiders can be urged by his son's wife, the future Empress' mother. She is a daughter of the late Tuanhua, Prince of Cheng, who was a leading member of the exceedingly antiforeign party which held sway during the closing years of Hien-fung. The party was overthrown in November, 1861. The leading members were tried and condemned to death, and Tuanhua, as a mittgated penalty, was given permission to commit suicide. Taipings when commanding a

gated penalty, was given permission to commit salcide.

Subordinate wives.

Three other ladies have been chosen to share the domestic bliss of Alute, but in a subordinate capacity with regard to household authority in the management of affairs in the palaees of Pekin. There are in this respect alone some particulars connected with the Emperor's approaching marriage which constitute matters of interesting record. The statement will doubtless "horrify" home readers—when they see the relationships between the "Empress elect" and, shall we say, her sisters in happiness or affliction, as the case may turn out! Three decrees have been issued relative to the marriage. The second decree appoints three other ladies to be members of His Majesty's future harem. The first is a daughter of a clerk in the Board of Punishment, the second of a prefect in the Board of Punishment, the second of a prefect in the France for a lett, of whom, therefore, the last chosen is aunt.

CONSULTING THE STARS FOR A LUCKY DAY.

A third imperial Chinese decree directs the Astronomical Board in Pekin to select a incky day in the ninth month (October) on which the marriage ecremony will take piace, and appoints Prince Kung and Paoyun to make all the necessary ceremonical arrangements.

FOLIFICAL CONSTDERATIONS—FROBABLE DIFLOMATIC

monial arrangements. POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS—PROBABLE DIPLOMATIC

As a mere incident the Emperor's marriage will have little interest for readers in foreign countries. But the event has a political importance quite uiterior. The formal assumption by him of the reins of power cannot be long delayed after his marriage; and the first question which he will have to decide on his own responsibility is that of admitting foreign Ambassadors to audience. It seems to have been tacily agreed among Western Powers that they would forbear pressing this claim until the finity recognized. The cpoch of marriage in China is generally held to be the signal for this emancipation, so we may anticipate that the question cannot be no longer deferred than the spring of 1873. To persons unfamiliar with the extravagant assumption of a Chinese Emperor this matter must seem much less important than it really is; for it does involve the crucial point of the foreign trade and diplomatic relations questions, isolated for centuries from the rest of the world, knowing only the weak kingdom around her borders, over whom her superiority is unbounded, China has regarded herself as the centre of civilization and power implied in the term "central kingdom." And the Emperor is of course as far above "outside" sovereigns as China is superior to the nations over whom they rule. There is only one Emperor, and the other rulers of the world are his vassals. It is easy to conceive that the advisers of the young Emperor have steadiastly declined to deal with a demand so preposterous in Chinese cyes as the admission of foreign ambassadors to an andience as representatives of sovereigns equal with their master. All Confuciandom would have been agnast at the innovation, and the head of the innovator would have been in danger. A powerful mandarin might have dared and secred through the crisis, but the members of the present government are not individually powerful, and then instinct of a Chinaman is to stave of rather than grapple with an emergency. The responsibility could not have been upon the tresponsibility of the cova

count to Prince Kung's rise to power after his coup of the Linguistic State of the Prince and the Empress Dowager retained undoubted leadership as regarded both the policy of the government and the influence sought to be exerted over the mind of the youthful Emperor. There were, however, other guardians of the heir apparent, some merely honorary (as is Chung-How), but others whose personal proximity to the palace and influence in Pekin gave them considerable power. The immediate tutor of the Emperor was strongly anti-foreign, and despite the wishes of Prince Kung, the Prime Minister and the Empress, he was taught to place much confidence in the leaders of that party. Prudence prevented any too strenuous efforts to openly combat their tactics, the anti-Kung party being numerically in a majority at the capital. Any overs attempt to put them down would in all probability have led to a rising in which those opposed to them would infallibly have got the worst of it. For the last few years, therefore, the palace has presented the singular anomaly of a proforeign party in power, while the Emperor was being taught to give his confidence to their opponents. Such a state of things would have been incredible did we not know the secret reasons which prevented either party from going to extremes, a result which must ensue soon after the marriage of the Emperor to Aluce; so that the day of its consummation will be a moment of wast interest to the foreign treaty Powers and the "barbarians" of the outside who have no treaty with His Majesty, the bridegroom.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE YACHT SAPPHO.

[From Bell's Life in London, May 18.] The American schooner yacht Sappho, Vice Com-nodore Donglas, New York Yacht Club, arrived at Cowes on Sunday evening (May 12) from New York. She left Stapleton on Wednesday, April 24, at noon, and dropped anchor of Cowes Castle at eight P. M., the 11th instant, thus completing the passage in 18 days 3 hours 12 minutes. The Sappho has now crossed the Western Ocean five times, but whether her visit here will be again productive of sport is a moot point. According to American journals Mr. Douglas will be open to accept challenges only requiring time allowances and measurement. According to transatiantic ideas of fairness there should not be much difficulty in fixing a match or two, as Mr. Douglas will doubtless be willing to adopt our system, as Mr. Ashbury was compelled to comply with the American. The Sappho's abilities no one must, however, underrate, although we think there are more than one craft in the old country who could make her "strike." Captain S. Greenwood, the Nicholis of America, is in the Sappho, sailing master, and Captain Van Wyke, well known in the Liverpool line, is navigator; Dand, who has been in the Sappho throughout her career, is still mate. Captain Van Wyke intended to have taken a northern track, but the wind hanging from that quarter, she was unable to make but little latitude for some week after starting. The weather on Sunday, April 28, is reported by Captain Van Wyke to have been the heaviest breeze he in twenty-three years' experience has gone through; the log else shows an exceptionally fine time in making the passage, so much so that else on the Sunday before referred to an opportunity for observation of the sun every day presented. Appended is a synopsis of the log:

WEDNERDAY, April 24—At noon passed Sandy Hook; fine clear weather and light southerly breeze; all plate sail set.

THURSDAY, 2011—10:20 A. M., passed a derelict vessel, yacht, running off dead before the wind, making an E. haif N. course. Distance run in 24 hours 208 miles; lat. by observation 40:50, lon. 68:35 W.

Friday, 25th—Commences with fine weather and wood, the Nicholis of America, is in the Sappho

vessel, yacht, ranning off dead before the wind, making an E. half N. course. Distance run in 24 hours 208 miles; lat. by observation 40 59, lon. 68 35 W.

FRIDAY, 26TH—Commences with fine weather and nice, whole-sail breeze from S. E. Latter part thick, threatening weather; housed topmasts and made snug. Distance run 165 miles; lat. 41 46, lon. 62 62.

SATURDAY, 27TH—Fresh N. W. gale and high sea. 6 P. M., wind increasing, vessel being kept right off before sea. In a heavy squall the triatic stay parted; vessel made all snug before night turned in. Distance run 230 miles; lat. 42 14, lon. 60 20.

SUNDAY, 25TH—Yacht running off before N. W. gale under storm canvas, the close-reefed foresail having burst in a rain squall. 0 P. M., shipped a heavy sea, which stove dingy and filled decks, flooding yacht below as well as decks, this being the heaviest gale encountered during 25 years's seagoing in all parts of the world; the yacht, however, pulled through most nobly. Distance run in 24 hours, under two sails, 318 miles; lat. by dead reckoning 42, lon. 53 40.

Monday, 20TH—Continued N. W. gale, which moderated considerably at 2 P. M. Set small squaresal to send under, and afterwards bent and set two-reefed mainsail-jib and staysail, the boats which were carried on the dayis having been both stove in. Midnight, thick, dirty weather. Distance run 200 miles; lat. 41 41, lon. 49 25.

TURSDAY, 30TH.—Bunning off with moderate gale of wind from W. N. W., under all plain sail. Midnight, wind and sea increasing, so ran under reduced sail. Distance run 186 miles; lat. 42 30, lon. 45 28.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.—Fresh gale of wind at north, yacht under close-reefed canvas, rolling heavily. 4P. M., rounded her to on port taek. Midnight, yacht under close-reefed canvas, rolling heavily.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.—Fresh gale of wind at north, yacht under close-reefed canvas, rolling heavily. 4 P. M., rounded her to on port tack. Midnight, thick, dirty weather and confused sea. Distance run 140 mHes; lat. by observation 42 42, lon. 42 50.

Thursday, 25.—At 1 A. M. Hilled and sailed, the yacht filled and by, after lying to for nine hours. Forenoon, wind dropped very light, made all sait, but after oblight to lower mainsail, yeart rolling so heavily. Distance run 105 miles; lat. by observation 42 44 lon. 40.

heavily. Distance run 105 inness, techniques, beavily. Distance run 105 inness, techniques, tion 42 46, lon. 40.

FRIDAY, 3D-Light breezes, fine weather, all plain sail set. 3 P. M., spoke British bark Lothuir, 22 days from Florida. 8 P. M., yacht close hauled. Midnight tacked to port. Course made E. 34 N. Distant tacked to port. night, tacked to port. Course made E. /s N. Distance run 135 miles; lat. 41 31, 1on. 37 15.

SATURDAY, 4711—Light S. E. breezes, yacht lying her course close hauled; all sail set. Distance run 140 miles; lat. 43 31, lon. 37 15.

SUNDAY, 6711—Light airs from S. E., yacht rolling heavily, and at times having scarcely steerage way. Distance run 48 miles; lat. by observation 46 15, lon. 35 17.

MONDAY, 6TH—Light breezes from N. W.; very fine

Jostance Fun 48 mines; lat. by observation 46 lb, ion.

Monday, 6th—Light breezes from N. W.; very fine weather; all sail set. Midnight, weather turned in thick and dirty; in all light sail. Distance run 150 miles; lat. 46 64, ion. 32.

Tursbay, 7th—First part thick rain and squalls, high sea, all lower sail set. 2 P. M., thick fog. 8
P. M., down reefs in mainsail and bonnet off foresail, yacht running up to 13 knots in squalls. Distance in 24 hours 265 miles; lat. by observation 47 23, ion. 26 0.

Wedderstand, 8th—Commenced thick and dirty; hard squalls of wind from N. N. W. 11,75 P. M., burst foresail cringle at the clew; yacht under all sail else. Latter part of the day fine and clear. Distance run 225 miles; lat. 48 10, ion. 20 30.

Thursday, 9th—Fresh N. E. breeze; fine clear weather; yacht averaging 11 knots; all plain sail set. Distance run 253 miles; lat. 49, ion. 14 20.

Friday, 10th—Fresh N. E. breeze, and fine clear weather; yacht averaging 11 knots; all plain sail set. Distance run 253 miles; lat. 49, ion. 14 20.

Friday, 10th—Fresh N. E. breeze, and fine clear weather. 8 P. M., sighted 8t. Agnes light, bearing N. by E., 16 miles distant; yacht under all sail, and just lying her course up the the Channel. Distance run 245 miles; lat. 49 25, ion. 8 14.

Savurday, 17th—Fresh N. E., distant 15 miles, and at noon N. W. by W. 15 miles, 3 P. M., Lizards 25 miles under the lee. Evening, hard N. E. squalls. Yacht under reduced sail in the bursts of wind. 8 P. M., the Start bore N., distant 4 miles. Distance run in 24 hours 115 miles; lat. 49 52, ion. 4 50.

Sunday, 12th—Fresh east wind. Overcast sky, with passing rain squalls. Yacht close-hauled by the wind. 3 A. M., Portland bore N.E., distance 12 miles. 6 A. M., thick rain; passed an English frigate bound W. 9 A. M., sighted the lsle of Wight, St. Catherine's bearing E., distant 12 miles, 2 P. M., passed the Needles, and at 8 P. M. dropped anchor in Cowes Roads, thus completing the passage in 18 days 3 hours, yacht having sailed over 3,370 miles from Sand

## THE TUGBOAT EXPLOSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Your article of yesterday commenting on the tug-boat explosion implies a belief in the prevailing error that engineers can always tell the water line n their boilers. In many cases this cannot be done except by stopping the engine, which in the excitement of the occasion is frequently omitted excitement of the occasion is frequently omitted until the critical moment is passed. This was the case with the Ebstlon. That the caiamity could have been avoided is admitted, but that criminality necessarily attaches to the engineer is denied, for the reason that it requires a judgment and discrimination above the average of mankind never to err in this matter. It is the fault of science that marine boilers cannot be built which, will always show the water-line. The indefinite amount of expenditure necessary to solve this question has heretofore deterred private capital from its undertaking. But there is now a movement made in the right direction, which it is to be hoped, the Heraald will be letter of Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, to the President, urging the passage of a law by Congress that a commission be appointed with power to experiment on this subject at the expense of the government, to a limited extent. As steam is the great motor of the country, to local objections can be made to the movement. All the civilized world will look on with interest, ONSLOW.

## RESCUED FROM DROWNING BY A DOG.

About three o'clock yesterday morning a Mrs. Schlessheimer. eighty years of age, rose from her bed, 15% Bloomfield street, Hoboken, and passed unnoticed from the house while temporarily suffering from insanity. In a semi-nude state she reached the shore of the Hudson, near Fifth street dock, and plunged into the water. Some time afterwards a gentleman was passing that place with a Newfoundland dog, and he saw that the animal suddenly left him and had swam into the river. He soon perceived the animal seizing the woman gently and endeavoring to pull her towards the land. The woman, though not dead, was utterly exhausted, and in her desperate moments clung to a shattered pile. Several police officers were soon at hand, and the woman was restored to consciousness after much labor on the part of the police. She was carried to her home ere the other inmates had arisen, and created great astonishment by her duckpected and strange appearance. About three o'clock yesterday morning a Mrs.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

Both Crews at Work-Opinions Regarding the Americans The Atalantas and Londoners Compared-Mode of Training of the Former-The Race Course and Practice Place-Betting on the Result.

LONDON, May 18, 1872.

The five members of the New York Atalanta Club wlfo are now domiciled at Hammersmith may be fairly congratulated on having produced a favorable impression in England. On their arrival at Liverpool they were received and welcomed in the most cordial manner by members of the London and other rowing clubs; for a day or two they were feted and lionized, and now, for some little time past, they have settled down into quiet training life. Having removed from the hotel at Putney into private lodgings, at the suburb just mentioned, they are not quite so much before the public eye as if they had remained at Putney, but there are always numbers of spectators to see them take their daily practice, and, among those who have made their acquaintance, the Atalantas have won decidedly good opinions. Regarded as plain, frank and unassuming men, it is felt that, whatever may be their chance as oarsmen, they are entitled to respect as strangers. Compared with the London crew they look small and light, not to say weak. The London four are, as respects three of them, men of average build and of fourteen pounds more weight than their rivals. Mr. Long, however, is a tall, wellformed man, of more than ordinary proportions. The Americans, on the other hand, are, with respect to Smith and Handy, almost boyish looking Mr. Withers looks older than the men who usually pull in races here; Van Raden, though tall and possessing long reach, seems highly attenuated when in rowing costume, and scarcely displays that development of muscle which we are accustomed to associate with English athletes. Leander Waterbury, the spare man, is the most robust of the party, and comes nearer in looks to a Thames club man than any other of the quintet. Notwithstanding that they are well aware that from the lightness of their style of rowing, compared with that of their opponents, public judgment is decidedly adverse to their prospects of success, the Atalantas them-selves take by no means a despending view of the

which I had with them yesterday they expressed their entire confidence in being able to beat the Londoners, whose style of rowing, they said, would be no more highly estimated in America than theh own is here. They say themselves that, being small

LIGHT, QUICK STROKE which they do pull, and that it would never do for them to alter into the longer sweep which is fushionable on the Thames. The course, they say, suits them very well, though it is not so straight as those on which they have rowed victoriously in America.

is about two hundred yards wide at high water. For the first half mile of the course it is straight, then there is a bend to the left, which brings them up to Hammersmith; again there is a bit of straight water, succeeded by a considerable curve. They have, in fact, to cross the river twice in taking the best course and keeping the best currents between the Bridge at Putney and the Ship at Mortlake They steer the boat well, however, and are daily making themselves more and more familiar with

the details of the course.

The Londoners say, as we all do, that their style is light, and that they will have to go faster than they have ever gone yet to be able to beat the four against them. The fact is that they have only one really rowed over the course, but that they did a speed which, if it did not particularly attract that attention of beholders, was at least satisfactory themselves.

attention of beholders, was at least satisfactory to themselves.

THE LONDONERS BELIEVE that they will defeat the Atalant2, and that I am bound to say is the general impression, subject to reservation, such as the very common one that arises from a belief that the Atalantas have never yet shown their true form.

As a sponting event the race has not yet excited much attention. Just new, with the beiby in prospect, the sporting classes are not bringing their judgment to bear on this race. Nearer the actual day of the struggle, which is yet more than three weeks off, there will doubtless be more betting on the event, most probably at about 2 to 1 on the Londoners. At present the sporting newspapers are even stronger than the general press in expressing their doubts as to the abnity of the Atalantas to compete successfully with their rivals.

THE TRAINING PLACE.

In selecting Hammersmith as their training

In selecting Hammersmith as their training place the American four got pretty well away from the thick of the Hames racing craft which make Putney their headquarters. But there is still all the way up the river a succession of boat clubs, boat houses and boat builders. The Atalanta boat is kept on the first floor of the rooms of the North London Rowing Club, at Mr. Bifen's boatbuilding establishment. In that quarter the houses lining the banks as ar down as the suspension bridge which spans the river are a curious comminging of small and old cottages with large though still old residences of men of some means and position.

THE NORTH LONDON ROWING CLUB HOTSY Is a large, new, shell-like building of white brick, standing at the corner of a street which leads from the river bank into the town, and at the opposite corner is a large public house, built is much the same style. Looking up the river the eye rests on green fleats that lie on the south side of the stream and on a small osier Island called Cheswick Eyot, which is situated mid-river. Looking downwards the river is checked by the suspension bridge stretching across the Thames and supported by two heavily built pillars. Under this span the wide sweep of the river is visible as far down as the London boat house at Putney. These are the training grounds of the Atalantas. They live in a quiet street called Bath terrace, in a house which would probably let for sixty pounds a year, where they have complained, however, of the bad weather that has prevalled since their arrival, and from which they have suffered in a slight degree.

THERM MODE OF TRAINING

Is simple enough. Turning out about ten in the foremon, they get down to the logst may and, changing from blue salior-like waiking dress into rowing ing from blue salior-like waiking dress into rowing, in point of regularity, is like that of one marrather than

# teur scullers. BOTH CREWS AND THEIR WEIGHT, London. & Lbn. 1. John B. Close. 11 7 1. E. Smith. 10 10 2. F. S. Guiston. 11 13 2. A. Handy 9 13 4. A. de L. Long. 12 0 3. T. Van Raden. 11 4 W. Stom (Stroke). 12 3 R. Withers (Stroke). 11 6

## A NOBLE NEWARK CHARITY.

The formal opening of the Old Ladies' Home, a new and handsome building in Newark, put up at a cost of \$40,000, under the auspices of the chart-table wealthy ladies of the city, took place yester-day afternoon in presence of a large assemblage of leading citizens and their wives. Rev. Drs. Van Horne, Nicholson, Terbune, Wilson, Brinsmade and Brown officiated.

## THE COURTS.

A Southern Railroad Litigation—The Terwilliger Habeas Corpus-The Vogt Extradition Case-Business of the General Sessions.

> SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. A Southern Railroad in Court.

Before Judge Leonard. Messrs. Mackey & Kelley, of this city, have brought a sult in the Supreme Court on behalf of some of the stockholders of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company of South Carolina against the President and Executive Committee of the road. The offence charged is misappropriation of the funds of the company, and the complaint alleges that in accordance with a thi passed by the South Carolina Legislature last March \$400,000 of the bonds of the company, guaranteed by the State, were exchanged for revenue bond scrip, which was to be receivable by the State for taxes. The complaint further alleges that the President of the road, John J. Patterson, obtained possession of \$1,800,000 of this scrip, and, obtaining loans upon a portion of it, divided the money and scrip among his personal friends and the members of the South Carolina Legislature. The complaint alleges, also, that the Treasnrer of the State of South Carolina received \$50,000. Judge Ingraham granted an order to show cause why an injunction should not be issued and a receiver appointed. The question was argued before Judge Leonard whether the Courts of this State have jurisdiction in the matter, as the plaintiffs are non-residents. Decision reserved.

The Terwilliger Habeas Corpus Case. Company of South Carolina against the President The Terwilliger Habeas Corpus Case.

This case, in which the mother of the minor was the plaintin and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction the defendants—the particulars of which Correction the defendants—the particulars of which have already appeared in the Heral.D—decision was rendered yesterday by the Court. Considerable interest was fell in the decision of the Court in consequence of the point raised by plaintiff's counsel, Mr. James II. Shechan, in view of the stand taken by the defendants. They did not dispute the natural and legal point raised by Mr. Shechan, that the mother was the rightful and proper custodian of the child, or that she was capable therefor, but based their defence upon what counsel stigmatized as a wicked attempt to revive a chattel right in human beings—the commissioners claiming that they had a lien upon the boy for some elecmesynar; support paid for by the State at large. The learned Judge rolled against a second edition of retail white sievers, and gave the child to the custody of its mother.

The Vogt Case.

The Vogt Case. The hearing in the writ of habeas corpus in the case of Cari Vogt was again adjourned yesterday moreing until Saturday.

#### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett. Assistant District Attorney Stewart appeared for the prosecution yesterday. William Shannon, who was charged with burglariously entering the dwelling house of Mary Ann Seabury and stealing some clothing, pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. He was sentenced to the State Prison for

degree. He was sentenced to the State Prison for five years. Thomas Lynch, who stole \$50 worth of property from William M. Andrews, pleaded guilty of petit larceny, and was sent to the penitentary for six months.

months.

James Hughes, a boy, charged with grand larceny, in stealing silver forks and napkin rings from the house of William N. Welling, 329 East Eighteenth street, on the 20th of March, was convicted of petit larceny and sent to Blackwell's Island for six

months.

A youth named Thomas Christie was tried and acquitted upon a charge of burglary in burglariously entering an unfinished house in East Thirty-eighth street. Mr. Howe brought out such facts in the examination of the witnesses as resulted in the boy's acquittal.

#### COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUFREME COURT—CHEUTT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Adjourned to May 31.

SUFREME COURT—CHAMIERS—Held by Judge Leonard.—On Wednesday, May 30, 1872, Court will be held from 10 A. M. until 12 M., when nothing but ex parte will be heard. By order of the Court.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAR—TRIAL TERM—Part I—He'd by Judge Loew.—Adjourned to Friday, May 31.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to last week in June.

#### THE ITALIAN MURDER CASE.

Trial of Michael De Rosa in the Oyer and Terminer.

A swarthy little Italian, named Michael De Rosa, was put on trial yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Ingraham, on a charge of wilful murder. The statement of Mr. Sullivan, Assistant District Attorney, was that on the 22d of February Giovanni Patrelli, who resided in Baxter street, but worked at No. 37 Mulberry street, got into a quarrel with De Rosa, accused him of an issault and slapped him in the face. The two men closed and fell, and while they were down Patrelli received stabs in the abdomen, back, arm and hand, from the effects of which he died in three days. It was intimated that the wife, who was looking on at an unwilling witness.

Mary Patrelli, wife of the deceased, was sworn

but showed a disinclination to tell what she knew

Mary Patrelli, wife of the deceased, was sworn, but showed a disinclination to tell what she knew about the affair, and was let down from the stand, in consideration of her assertion that she was half crazy, and could not well remember.

Louis Cavazzaiari, who shrugged and smiled and gesticulated perpetualty while giving his evidence, testified that he saw the two men struggling on the ground, and each had hold of the knife.

The weapon was then hauded up for identification. The handle was about seven inches long, very thick, and the blade about the same length, two inches wide at the bottom and double-edged.

The witness grasped the dagger and set to work to explain how it all happened. As he darted the blade around the point came into dangerous proximity with the breast of the interpreter, Count Cazenski, who thereupon involuntarily shrunk backward out of arm's length.

A number of Italian eye-witnesses were examined, but nothing to criminate the prisoner could be extracted from any of them.

Officer Darve testified that, hearing that a man had been stabbed at 37 Mulberry street, he searched thin premises and found the prisoner hidding between two bags of old rags by a dark cellar; he carried him to the hospital, and there the dying man identified him as the man who stabbed him, and identified the dagged, knife now in court.

Raymon Amabile, one of the surgeons at Centre Street Hospital, described the wounds on the deceased, and in order to explain to the jury the direction of the cut on the hand of the deceased took a pen and drew a dab of ink across his palm. The witness also testified that he questioned the dying man in Italian, and he told him he was cut by De Rosa.

CAUSE OF THE QUARELL.

Dr. Amabile further testified that the prisoner

cying man in Italian, and he told him he was cut by be Kosa.

Dr. Amabile further testified that the prisoner told him in presence of Patrelli that the affair happened in this way:—Patrelli went for coal, leaving his wife in the yard; De Rosa took her shawl and was placing it around her shoulders, when the husband returned, and thinking De Rosa was taking liberties with his wife struck him, and in the struggic cut himself with his own knife.

Dr. Marsh, Deputy Coroner, was also examined. A number of witnesses proved that the knife belonged to the deceased, and that it was he who attempted the life of De Rosa.

Michael De Rosa, the prisoner, swore that he was standing in the yard, and the deceased came out and kicked him in the side and struck him in the mouth, knocked him down and throttled him with the right hand and with the left drew a knife and struck at his neck; he selzed Patrelli's hands and they both struggled, and at length he got away, but he doesn't know how Patrelli got stabbed.

The wife of the deceased was recalled, and she swore she never saw the knife with her husband entil the day he was stabbed.

The court then adjourned until this morning.

## THE ALLEGED FOWLER MURDER.

Conclusion of the Case-Summing Up of Counsel-Tears and Sobs by the Pris-oner, Her Parents and Children-Acquittal of the Accused.

At half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, the

Fowler murder case was called in the Queens county Oyer and Terminer. The spectacle of Tuestay, presenting a sister swearing against a sister, brother against brother, and mother-in-law against daughter-in-law, served to draw a very large attendance of people.

The defence continued the examination of old

Mrs. Fowler, mother of deceased. She said:-I told Hannah she had better leave, as I had supported her long enough; she raised a chair to knock my brains out, and I ran across the floor; this was

ber iong enought; she raised a chair to knock my brains out, and I ran across the floor; this was after Joseph's death.

Elizabeth Quirk testified that Hannah Ann prepared the onion syrup; she heard her threaten to cut Joseph's throat; she slept with Hannah Ann and kept awake to watch, afraid she would put poison in the flour; she watched Hannah Ann when she cooked.

Hannah Ann Fowler, the accused, was put on the stand by the defence:—I was married eight years ago; I always resided with my hasband; have two children; my husband went to his mother's the last time in August; I went to Christian Hook; this was two weeks before his death; George informed me of my husband's siekness; I often rode out with George, and always on business; never stopped at a bouse with him but once; my husband or his mother never made objection to it; I got home from Hempstead on the night of my husband's a verdie from Hempstead on the night of my husband's was un ment.

him until the next morning; the jelly I gave him was kept in the bureau drawer in his room; I made it when we lived at Hempstead, and all the family used it; I never put poison in it; I made the onion syrup nearly a week before he died; he told me how to make it; I never saw arsenie; his mother said he shouldn't have the syrup; he asked me for some before he died; I fold him if it made his throat sore he had better not take it; his mother wated on him while he was sick; I never threatened to poison him; I told him that if he went to his mother's I would give him love powders and he would come back; my husband was forty years of age when he died; I am twenty-five years of age; the cup which contained the onion syrup was afterwards used to make bread emptyings in.

George Fowler, her alleged accompilee, was sworn:—I am the brother of the deceased; he was on the way to New York with me when he was taken sick; I slept with him during his illness; at my mother's and brother's request Hannah Ann went with me to Hempstead and other places; I never heard anything said about giving poison to my brother; I stopped at East New York one night; Hannah Ann soy that her husband die not give her money enough; the night before my brother died I went to Hempstead with Hannah Ann to get laudanum and kerosene; our horse was killed on the way home.

The defence established a good character for

way home.

The defence established a good character for the Maria summed up for the

daning and kerosene; our horse was killed on the way home.

The defence established a good character for Hannah Ann. Judge Morris summed up for the prisoner. During his address she cried continually, sitting with one of her children on each knee. Her mother and father sobbed aloud when Judge Morris made a pathetic appeal to the jury at the close. Mr. Anthon summed up for the prosecution.

At a quarter to two o'clock Judge Barnard charged the jury, and at three o'clock Judge Barnard charged the jury, and at three o'clock they retired. The Judge charged that to constitute murder the people must prove that the deceased was killed by the prisoner, and that there must have been design and premeditated design to kill. I will assume that Fowler is dead; that he died from arsenic. You are at liberty to disbelieve the testimony of Dr. Draper. The question is, did she administer the arsenic? If this fact is not proved then the prosecution has failed. There must be proof that she did it, otherwise you cannot convict. The admissions and opportunities, and the syrup itself, are the lightest kind of proof. Hearsay, months or years after, reproduced by ignorant persons, with omissions or additions in a tride, afters a case. You must be satisfied of her design to effect death. A week after he was taken sick she was sent for, and was watched during the week he was slick. Then you have what transpired during the week. She made an onion syrup: this she does not deny. You must find that she put arsenic in it, and afterwards administered it, not that she said she was going to. Then there must have been a motive. Hate or improper hitmacy might be motive, but motive does not supply the place of crime. You may deem her guilty of everytiang, yet the fact of the arsenic having been administered by her must be proved.

The jury were out but twenty-five minutes, when they returned into Court and rendered a verdict of "not guilty." George Fowier, the alleged accomplice, was also discharged.

#### IMPORTANT SUIT AGAINST A BANK.

Liability of Banks for the Moneys of Their Depositors Embezzled by Bank Officials.

The following abstract of a suit tried in the Supreme Court of the State of Ohio, sitting at Cleve land, in which the Second National Bank of Cleve land was the defendant and one Captain Dowling, a depositor and regular customer of the bank, was plaintiff, will be read with interest, from the principle involved in the issue-"Are banks responsible for the moneys of depositors embezzled by bank officials?" The title and circumstances of the case

officials?" The title and circumstances of the case are as follows:—
Dowling vs. The Second National Bank of Cleveland.—The plaintiff (an old retired sea captain), having great faith in the character and stability of the Second National Bank of Cleveland, deposited with the cashier, Jefferson C. Buell, In 1887, \$10,000 of government bonds as a special deposit. From time to time he would call to cut off his coupons and collect his interest. In the fall of 1869, about the middle of November, the bank having accumulated a surplus of over live hundred thousand dollars beyond its regular dividends, the Directors notified the cashier of their intention to make a disposition of this surplus, and appointed the day for the examination, &c. Immediately after this notification the cashier committed suicide, leaving a letter addressed to the President or directors, advising them that he had embezzied of the funds of the bank about \$447,000, from some time in the spring of 1860 up to the time of his death. The heaviest losses were incurred in June, and were by reason of speculations in stock and grain—the former in New York, the latter in Chicago. This embezziement, he stated, embraced the bonds of Captain Dowling, amounting to

and grain—the former in New York, the latter in Chicago. This embezzlement, he stated, embraced the bonds of Captain Dowling, amounting to \$10,000, as well as about \$21,000 of special deposits belonging to other parties.

After the death of Buell, the cashier, Captain Dowling called upon the bank to inquire about his bonds, when he was advised by the President that they had been embezzled by their late cashier, but that the bank were responsible for the loss and would either purchase new bonds or give him their equivalent. This was entirely satisfactory to the Captain, but he asked for some acknowledgment from the President, who replied that it was not necessary, and that his word could be taken and was good for \$10,000, to which the plaintiff assured him it was, and for ten times that amount. On the 24th of November the Board of Directors mei, and by a unanimous resolution agreed to make good all losses incurred by reason of the embezzlement, and as note. In order to prevent litigation and as

and at one, in order to prevent Higation, and as a matter of policy at that juncture in their affairs. On the rat of December following they addressed a circular to the stockholders, detailing the losses by reason of the embezgizment, embracing the special deposits, which, deducted from their total surplus, would still leave about \$60,000. After the resolution of November 24 Caprain Dowling called upon them its tenor, and which was satisfactory.

The plaintif, however, feeling that the bank had statisticed a very heavy loss, and as he was in no particular need of the bonds or their equivalent just at that time, suggested to the President that if it would be any accommodation to the bank they might defer delivering him his bonds or their equivalent just at that time, suggested to the President, and it was a accepted. Subsequently the Captain was gratefully thanked by the President, and it was a corpied. Subsequently the Captain was and reconsidered the matter, and were not going to give him either his bonds or equivalent without he could obtain redress by law. No other remedy being left the Captain instituted sait for the amount. The first trial resulted in a verifict in his favor for the fall amount claimed. Upon a second trial the jury disagreed, and the present trial was therefore the third.

The line of defence adopted by the bank was lint they were not liable for the loss, as no consideration they were not liable for the loss, as no consideration they were not liable for the loss, as no consideration from the loss of the bonds, and again, that as the cashier had stolen them, the act was not in the scope of his employment. During the progress of the trial the loss of the bonds and again, that as the cashier had stolen they were not table for the loss of the bonds and by the President to Captain Dowling to restore the bonds of their equivalent. Upon these facts there was no dispute. The plaintuit or restore the bonds of their equivalent, the nore the bonds and the loss of the bonds was proven, as also the res

#### THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL

The New Buildings on Lexington Avenue-The Accommodations for Patients and the "Modern Improvements" of the New Structure-The Opening Ceremonies Yesterday.

The new buildings of the Mount Sinal Hospital were thrown open yesterday afternoon for private inspection, and the opening was celebrated with all the solemuity due the occasion. The inaugural ceremonies were held in the yard situated between the wings of the edifice. A canopy of sags and bunting, not unmixed with a great deal of new planking, was spread out on the platform reared for the speakers. There was quite a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen present—of course in large part composed of the Hebrew persuasion— and an excellent band of music, under the lead of Eben, did its musical utmost to add to the attractions of the occasion. The formal ceremonies were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Isaacs, when the Vice President, Emanuel B. Hart, delivered an address, in which he gave a very interesting history of the origin of the present hos-

leanes, when the Vice President, Emanuel B. Hart, delivered an address, in which he gave a very interesting history of the origin of the present hospital. He closed as follows:—

That Providence has blessed our efforts thus far with success we cannot be too profoundly grateful; but the directors are not without anxiefles for the fitture, as our hast annual report, just published, shows we have still a deficit of \$66,000 to provide for, for which we must rely upon the generous inpulses of those who recognize the catholic character of our usefulness and our claims. And I desire in this connection to call the attention of the public, and particularly the members of our persuasion, to the duference between contributions by men and women of large fortunes during their lives and bequests after they die. I cannot illustrate the first proposition better than by referring to the manner in which George Peabody superintended the distribution of his magnificent charities in England and America before he was called away. He absolutely administered his domaious, and when he died he had the satisfaction of knowing that his example would be carried out by his agents. H I could enumerate the wealthy Hebrews living in New York, with enormous fortunes, many of them without families or children, who ought to contribute to this special charity, I would astonish you. These people ought to be proud of their ancestry and their creed; they ought not to forget that here is presented an opportunity to help their own affilted poor. So much for the living. Consider the unmense wealth concentrated among our people in this city, and see, if they study the question, how many of them are to dispose of their riches when they are called away. What better distribution of its could be found than to leave a legacy to this institution y I have great hopes that it will become one of the most powerful agencies of benevolence in this contrary; and, this being 80, I believe that every Hebrew in this peed to hear of the particular of the manner of the pa

who was greeted with loud and long-continued anplause as he advanced to the front of the platform. He said that he felt no right to stand in the pres ence of so large and so intelligent an audience without having prepared an address for the occasion, but he had not prepared any, and so he had to make the best of the situation. Good words spoke louder and more to the purpose, however, than fine words, and he felt that the grand build-ing before them was really the proper orator of the day, it could speak more pow-erfully and more eloquently in the good it was intended to do for the sick and the suffering than any words could. He then went on at some length to tell of what he knew about the hospital n its early days, and how he had always been the anti-sectarianists and what they would do to prevent the donations of public property to the use of private charities had they the power. He respected the opinion of the men who believed that it was wrong to donate of the public property to private charities—for they were honorable men. Yet all their strong arguments were overthrown by the fact that but for the donations of State and city private-charity would be made to relieve the sick and suffering, as in the instance of the Mount Sinai Hospital. The ground on which the hospital was built was virtually given by the city, and its promoters were thus canded to go on with their good work. The Governor closed by saying that the good work of charity would go on forever, despite narrow-mindedness, bigotry and individual hatreds, come from what source they might.

Dr. S. Adder then followed the Governor, delivering an oration in German. The closing prayer was said by the Rev. Dr. Adolph Hospital people were treated to an elegant luncheon.

DESCRIPTION OF THE HOSPITAL.

The bospital is situated on the east side of Lexington avenue, extending from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-seventh streets, and occupying half of the block between Lexington and Taird avenues. The grounds have a iroutage of 200 feet to tiches on Lexington avenue, extending from Sixty-sixth to Sixty-seventh streets, inclusive. The buildings are in the Elizabetian style of architecture and are faced with Finladelphia brick with Fast Chester marble temmings. The centre or man building is 60 feet sequire, three stories in neight (exclusive of celiar and basement), surmounted by a large dome. The basement is 10 feet in height, and will be saced as a reception room, managers' room, physicalem ty surmounted by a large dome. The basement is 10 feet in height and will contain the saperintendent's rooms, kitchen, wine room, store rooms, &c. The first story is 16 feet him, and will contain the saperintendent's rooms, kitchen, wine room, store rooms, &c. The continuous of the provision of the basement of wing buildi

## THE PERILS OF SHOPPING ON GRAND STREET.

Mrs. Esther Young, of 107 avenue B, went shoping on Grand street on Tuesday afternoon, and took quite a plethoric pocketbook with her. She viewed the different well-set and gandily furnished windows along that crowded thoroughfare, nished windows along that crowded thoroughfare, and stopped in front of one of these, at the corner of Eldridge street, for some time. While standing there she felt her pocketbook suddenly drawn out of her pocket, and Mrs. Young took hold of the woman next her and took the pocketbook out of her hand. She held her until Officer Westerman, of the Tenth precinet, came up. The prisoner was arrested and taken before Judge Shandley, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Mrs. Young swore the pocketbook contained \$88, and the prisoner, whose name is Mary Legnard, was held in default of bail.